



A NEW NOVEL

By Upton Sinclair

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WHAT HAS GONE BEFORE.

Dad and his young son, both dressed alike and richly, are motoring over the hills on a smooth and flawless concrete road. A barrier of purple mountains lays across the road in the distance. They approach the mountains at fifty miles an hour, Dad's regular road speed. As they whirl by passing motorists Dad gives only a few inches. The boy sits next to his father, eager-eyed, alert. His father is his hero. What magic made this great sensation that comes with dashing over smooth roads in a machine that has the power of ninety horses? Dad explained it—money had done it. They reach the mountains and climb higher and higher. They are due at the top of the grade at 10 o'clock.

III

But something went wrong and spoiled the schedule. You had got up into the fog, and cold white veils were sweeping your face. You could see all right, but the fog had wet the road, and there was clay on it, a combination that left the most skillful driver helpless. Dad's quick eye noted it, and he slowed down; a fortunate thing, for the car began to slide, and almost touched the white wooden barrier that guarded the outer edge.

They started again, creeping along, in low gear, so that they could stop quickly; five miles the speedometer showed, then three miles; then another slide, and Dad said "Damn." They wouldn't stand that very long, the boy knew; "Chains," he thought, and they drew up close against the side of the hill, on an inside curve where cars coming from either direction could see them. The boy opened the door at his side and popped out; the father descended gravely, and took off his overcoat and laid it in the seat; he took off his coat and laid that in the same way—for clothing was part of a man's dignity, a symbol of his rise in life, and never to be soiled or crumpled. He unfastened his cuffs and rolled up the sleeves—each motion precisely followed by the boy. At the rear of the car was a flat compartment with a sloping cover, which Dad opened with a key; one of a great number of keys, each precisely known to him, each symbolical of efficiency and order. Having got out the chains, and fastened them upon the rear tires, Dad wiped his hands on the fog-laden plants by the roadside; the boy did the same, liking the coldness of the shining globes of water. There was a clean rag in the compartment, kept there for drying your hands, and changed every so often. The two donned their coats again, and resumed their places, and the car set out, a little faster now, but still cautiously, and away off the schedule.

"Guadalupe Grade: Height of Land: Caution: Fifteen miles per hour on curves." So ran the sign; they were creeping down now, in low gear, holding back the car, which resented it, and shook impatiently. Dad had his spectacles in his lap, because the fog had blurred them; it had filled his hair with moisture, and was trickling down his forehead into his eyes. It was fun to breathe it and feel the cold; it was fun to reach over and sound the horn—Dad would let you do it now, all you wanted. A car came creeping towards them out of the mist, likewise tooting lustily; it was a Ford, puffing from the climb, with steam coming out of the radiator.

Then suddenly the fog grew thinner; a few wisps more, and it was gone; they were free, and the car leaped forward into view—oh, wonderful! Hill below hill dropping away, and a landscape spread out, as far as forever; you wanted wings, so as to dive down there, to sail out over the hilltops and the flat plains. What was the use of speed limits, and curves, and restraining gears and brakes?—"Dry my spectacles," said Dad, prosaically. Scenery was all right, but he had to keep to the right of the white-painted line on the road. "Whanhh! Whanhh!" said the horn, on all the outside curves.

They slid down, and little by little the scenery disappeared; they were making up for lost time. Whee! How the trees and ended out, they left the last shoulder of the last hill, and before them was a long, straight descent; the wind began to whistle, and the figures to creep past the red line on the speedometer. They were making up for lost time. Whee! How the trees and telegraph poles went whizzing! Sixty miles now; some people might have been scared, but no sensible person would be scared while Dad was at the wheel.

But suddenly the car began to slow up; you could feel yourself sliding forward in your seat, and the little red line showed fifty, forty, thirty. The road lay straight ahead, there was no other car in sight, yet Dad's foot was on the brake. The boy looked up inquiringly. "Sit still," said the man. "Don't look round. A speed-trap!"

Oh! An adventure to make a boy's heart jump! He wanted to look and see, but understood that he must sit rigid, staring out in front, utterly innocent. They had never driven any faster than thirty miles per hour in their lives, and if any traffic officer thought he had seen them coming faster down the grade, that was purely an optical delusion, the natural error of a man whose occupation destroyed his faith in human nature. Yes, it must be a dreadful thing to be a "speed-cop," and have the whole human race for your enemy! To stoop to disreputable actions—hiding yourself in bushes, holding a stop-watch in hand, and with a confederate at a certain measured distance down the road, also holding a stop-watch, and with a telephone line connecting the two of them, so they could keep tab on motorists who passed! They had even invented a device of mirrors, which could be set up by the roadside, so that one man could get the flash of a car as it passed, and keep the time. This was a trouble the motorist had to keep incessant watch for; at the slightest sign of anything suspicious, he must slow up quickly—and yet not too quickly—no, just a natural slowing, such as any man would employ if he should discover that he had accidentally, for the briefest moment, exceeded ever so slightly the limits of complete safety in driving.

"That fellow will be following us," said Dad. He had a little mirror mounted in front of his eyes, so that he could keep tab on such enemies of the human race; but the boy could not see into the mirror, so he had to sit on pins and needles, missing the fun. "Did you see anything?" "No, not yet; but he'll come; he knows we were speeding. He puts himself on that straight grade, because everybody goes fast at such a place." There you saw the debased nature of the "speed-cop"! He chose a spot where it was perfectly safe to go fast, and where he knew that everyone would be impatient, having been held in so long by the curves up in the mountains, and by the wet roads! That was how much they cared for fair play, those "speed-cops!"

They crept along at thirty miles an hour; the lawful limit in those benighted times, back in 1912. It took all the thrill out of

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PLANT 'BOMB' TO PREJUDICE VANZETTI TRIAL

"Explosion" Occurs As Defense Moves

(Special to the Daily Worker. BOSTON, June 1.—What is regarded here as a framed attempt to create renewed mob prejudice against the case of Nicola Sacco and Bartholomew Vanzetti is the "explosion" which took place at the home of Samuel Johnson, brother-in-law of Mrs. Simon Johnson, one of the star witnesses for the state in the prosecution of the two Italian workers. No one was injured, of course. The "bomb explosion" is being used as an excuse to throw guards around the homes of Chief Justice Arthur P. Rugg, of the state supreme court, and Judge Webster Thayer, trial judge in the case. The attempt is obviously being made to create the impression that those interested in the cause of the two defendants are a crew of bloodthirsty bomb-throwers, in order to whip up mob hysteria for the proposed legal assassination of Sacco and Vanzetti.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, June 1.—The sentence of death on Sacco and Vanzetti has again been halted after the Massachusetts supreme court had again refused a new trial on the South Braintree murder charge. The second denial follows a motion for rehearing of arguments which were turned down May 3. The court's action would automatically turn the two labor defendants over to Trial Judge Webster Thayer for sentence, but such action has been temporarily blocked by a new move of the defense.

New Evidence.

The new move is based on sensational evidence that has come forward proving still further the innocence of Sacco and Vanzetti. Publicity is delayed while additional investigations are being made, but it is said the revelations will be the biggest story this internationally famous labor case has seen for a long time. Boston is reading news of worldwide protest at the impending tragedy. A big mass meeting in Lawrence today leads off New England demonstrations to save Sacco and Vanzetti from the electric chair.

IRON LEAGUE TRIES TO GET AN OPEN SHOP

Ironworkers' Strike Ties Up Construction

Three thousand members of the Structural Iron Workers' Union in the Chicago district are on strike against all work held by the Iron League, the employers' association, which has refused to sign a contract granting a small wage increase of from \$1.37 1/2 to \$1.50 cents an hour, with the right of the union to withdraw men from work on new jobs where contractors employ non-union workers who refuse to join the union.

The strike ties up about 60 per cent of the iron work done in the district, including the work on the Morton building, the Palmer House addition and the ornamental iron work on the Stevens Hotel.

An Open Shop Outfit.

The Iron League is notorious for its open shop policy, when it can put it across, and it is said in open shop circles that the Iron League hopes to break the union by breaking the strike. It is particularly anxious to knock out the clause against union men working with non-union men, knowing that by this means it can gradually undermine the union.

The union plasterers of Local 5, after three weeks or so of strike for the demand of a raise from \$12 to \$14 a day in the contract have surprised everybody by suddenly accepting a compromise of \$13 at Saturday's conference with the employers. Moreover, the employers state that there is no clause against the union men working with nonunion workers. The clause was made somewhat famous as "article 14" drafted by the Building Trades Council, but is included or not included in contracts by the separate crafts according to the desires of the separate craft.

Bosses Pleased.

The carpenters' referendum on accepting the contract offered which included features opposed by the militants in the union, has resulted in a vote to accept, according to union officials.

British Miners Welcome Aid From Soviet Union

By JOHN PEPPER. (Special to The Daily Worker)

MOSCOW, U. S. S. R., June 1.—A message to the central committee of the Miners' Union of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has been received from J. A. Cook, secretary of the British Miners' Federation, expressing deep gratitude for the third transfer of \$200,000 in advance of the continued collections among the workers of the Soviet Union for their striking English brothers. Secretary Dogadov of the General Council of Trade Unions of the U. S. S. R., declared today that more money will be transferred to England when more of the collected funds shall have been received. Collections in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics are proceeding splendidly. The central committee of the Miners' Union here today transferred to Secretary Cook of the British Miners' Federation \$14,000 as a first instalment from the Soviet cooperatives. Just as before not one ton of fuel is being shipped to England from the seaports of the Soviet Union.

An appeal to the workers of all countries has been issued by the Communist International, again inviting them to lend their active support to the heroic struggle of the British miners who are defending not only themselves, but all workers of other countries as well, against aggressive attempts of the capitalists to lower the living standards of the working class. The general council of the British Trade Unions capitulated disgracefully, ignominiously betraying the miners' interests, while the railroad

men's leaders, by their shameful agreement with the railroad companies, spoiled the boycott of coal transport. The Amsterdam International and the Second International only talked about help for the British workers and presently they ceased doing so, even officially. The Communist International ardently appeals for support of the great struggle of the British coal miners whose victory or defeat is the victory or defeat of all of the international proletariat. Collections of funds must be increased. All transport workers of England and America must stop by all possible means the conveyance of coal via England. Not a single piece of bunker coal, not one single sailor, must go aboard British ships. Now, if ever, is the moment to prove proletarian solidarity in all its strength.

According to information from Stockholm, A. A. Purcell, who has been staying in Stockholm, has obtained the consent of the presidium of the Federation of Swedish Trade Unions to a grant of a considerable sum of money as a loan to the General Council of Trade Unions of Great Britain for a three-year term. The definite amount of the loan will be fixed after receipt of replies from the various trade unions. Collections on behalf of the British miners are proceeding successfully among the workers of Sweden, 150,000 kronas having already been transferred to the strikers. Purcell has also addressed an appeal to the trade union federations of Germany, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark, asking them to grant loans to the General Council of the Trade Unions of Great Britain.

CONFERENCE STANDS BACK OF PASSAIC

Half Million Workers Support Textile Strike

By J. O. BENTALL. (Special to The Daily Worker)

PASSAIC, N. J., June 1.—The relief conference for the support of the Passaic textile strikers was held here on Saturday afternoon in Canter's Auditorium with 187 delegates representing more than 500,000 workers, mostly from the trades unions of the eastern states, with one delegate as far west as Detroit, Mich.

The session, which lasted from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till 7 in the evening, overflowed with enthusiasm for the great strike that is now entering its twentieth week and which has grown from a local protest on the part of the mill workers into a mighty movement that is now sweeping the whole country, raising its slogan in a torrent of irresistible determination, "Organize the Unorganized."

In response to the call for a relief conference the workers of all shades rallied and came to see what was really on foot in the textile center that has held the attention of the country for five long months. These delegates did not come to a dull, empty hall, dusty from non-use, but to a big auditorium already filled with live workers who had been there for an hour before the opening of the conference, singing their strike songs, shouting their slogans, yelling their yells as they have done for nineteen weeks in their fight against the textile barons.

Cheer Delegates' Names. The delegates were lifted off their feet as they crowded their way to the front while the gallery and the big body of the hall were still resounding with songs and cheers.

And as every delegation's name was read the storm of cheer burst out—one hundred and eighty-seven times this vast crowd burst into cheer. For behind these 187 delegates were over a half million determined workers who had sent their messengers to the seat of war to tell the fighting strikers that they must go on till the strike is won and that these 500,000 would back them up to the limit.

It was a conference that meant business for the workers of America. It was a conference that went on record to see this strike won and to start for other fields of oppressed workers that must get out of their slavery and become free to enjoy life and to reap the harvest of their labors.

Alfred Wagenknecht, relief director of the Passaic strike, was chosen chairman and F. S. Robinson of the printers' union of Detroit, Mich., was chosen secretary.

Acclaim Weisbord. Then came the inspiring report of Organizer Weisbord, who was received with great cheering by the vast crowd. Weisbord reviewed the struggles for the strike, the series of wage cuts by the bosses, the capitalist offensive, which the workers must bring into a

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MOSCICKI, PAWN OF PILSUDSKI, NEW PRESIDENT

Polish Assembly Picks Professor

(Special to The Daily Worker) WARSAW, June 1.—A professor, Ignatz Moscicki, was chosen president of Poland today. He was elected to succeed the deposed president, Wojciechowski. He is Marshal Pilsudski's choice for the office. The vote in the national assembly was 281 for Moscicki, 200 for Bhinski, candidate of the right parties, and one vote for Marek, a socialist deputy.

Pilsudski Declined. The letter of Pilsudski, addressed to the assembly declining the presidency after he was elected by a large majority yesterday, has caused uneasiness in so-called democratic quarters. It is looked upon as an open attack on the constitution. Pilsudski would not accept, he said, because the present constitution does not enable the president to dissolve parliament and binds him with many restrictions in the matter of controlling the government.

However, there is nothing to indicate that Pilsudski intends to give up the power he has achieved by armed force, elections or no elections. The mere fact that one of his own followers was elected as chief executive makes Pilsudski's position stronger now than before.

Armed Display. Incidentally, he took all necessary precautions to watch carefully the proceedings of the assembly. There was an imposing display of troops in the capital. Communications were taken over by Pilsudski's soldiers. In a word, the assemblymen were taken over by Pilsudski's prisoners. The Pilsudski move in the direction of dictatorship seems to be in no way altered by the elections.

Quarters Needed for Students to New York Party Summer School

NEW YORK, June 1.—The Workers' School will hold a national summer school at its headquarters, 108 East 14th St. Students from working class centers all over the country will attend the school. The Workers' School has issued an appeal through the press for working class families in New York, that have room for one or more of these students, to be their hosts for the last two weeks in July. This will enable students who cannot afford to pay the big New York hotel bills to take the two-weeks' training course.

If you have a spare bed or if some one of your family is out of town during the last two weeks of July, you should send in your name and address and the number of people you can accommodate, to Bertram D. Wolfe, director of the Workers' School, 108 East 14th St., New York City.

Towering Palace For New York's Multimillionaires



Here is "The Ritz Tower," nearing completion on Park Ave., New York, the forty stories of which are being fitted up with everything that suggests the last word in luxury. A month's room rent here would keep a working class family going for a year. In the meantime no homes are being built for low-paid workers because "it doesn't pay." They continue to live in hovels condemned many years ago.

Wright Bone-Dry Law Is Upheld by the Supreme Court

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., June 1.—The state supreme court upheld the constitutionality of the Wright bone-dry law, the most drastic prohibition statute in any state in the Union.

The court's decision came in the case of Matthew Guetting of Evansville, convicted in Vanderburg circuit court June 25, 1925, and fined \$200 and sentenced to sixty days on the state farm for possessing intoxicating liquor.

Possession of intoxicating liquor for personal use may be forbidden by a state without infringements on the constitutional rights of a citizen, the court held.

CHANG TSO-LIN BEING FORCED OUT OF PEKING

Troops Mutiny While Kuominchun Advances

(Special to The Daily Worker)

PEKING, June 1.—The ancient capital of China is again about to be taken by the Kuominchun (national army), which was driven out of Peking a few months ago by the reactionary militarists, Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu, who, if reports are correct, have split and whose troops are in mutiny as the national army approaches Peking.

Kuominchun Near Peking. The Kuominchun is now only 12 miles from Peking. Against their further advance the Feng-tein troops under the reactionary generals are digging trenches ten miles out, but right in the city of Peking itself the Feng-tein troops are rebelling against their officers under General Lang-fang, commanding the city.

In addition the mutiny has spread to troops holding the railway between Peking and Tientsin. Wu Pei-fu's troops are not active against the Kuominchun army, and it is reported that Wu and Chang Tso-lin have broken relations.

Armies May Unite Again. The advance of the Kuominchun gives it again the control of the railway across the northern part of Shansi, uniting its divided armies.

The Manchurian troops of Chang Tso-lin are preparing to evacuate Peking, whose recapture by the Kuominchun means a serious blow at Chang Tso-lin and victory for the army of national independence.

Foster to Speak at N. Y. Friday, June 4

NEW YORK, June 1.—"Whither Russia? Toward Socialism or Capitalism?" This question interests millions of workers throughout the world. The recent news that an American labor delegation, including such men as Frank Walsh, Johnson of the Machinist Union, and others of this type, will soon leave for Russia, was reported in every newspaper in the country, and their report, when it will be published, will no doubt become the subject of heated discussions among the workers in the United States.

But the workers need not wait until these leaders report their observations. Wm. Z. Foster has recently returned from his fourth visit to the Soviet Union. This time he spent there fully six months and visited not only central Russia, but also northern Russia, Ukraine and the Donetz basin. On Friday, June 4, he will speak in New York on "Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926" at Central Opera House, 67th street and Third avenue, under the auspices of the Trade Union Educational League. Admission is 25 cents. Get your tickets beforehand at the Jimmie Higgins Bookshop, 127 University place, or at 108 East 14th street.

UNKNOWN SMALL-TOWN LAWYER WHO BEAT ONE OF THE COOLIDGE GANG



Frederick Steiwer of Pendleton, Oregon, who defeated Senator Robert N. Stanfield, favorite of Wall Street, who was backed in the Oregon republican primaries by the Mellon-Coolidge administration forces. Steiwer is a lawyer and well-to-do farmer who a few months ago was scarcely known beyond the boundaries of the community in which he lives. His victory proves that anyone can beat Coolidge senators even in primary elections where only republicans participate.

HAITIAN DAILY PAPER ACCUSES ASSOCIATED PRESS OF HELPING IMPERIALISM RAVAGE REPUBLIC

The shameless and open suppression of the Republic of Haiti by United States marines in the interest of American imperialists...

This letter encloses the article given below, as printed by "Le Nouvelliste" as indictment not only of Yankee imperialism...

"It will also be found that the group of American civilians in Haiti backing up the present state of affairs, is directly or indirectly interested in 'Gonave Island Concession'...

News Not Cabled to U. S. The representative of the Associated Press of the United States in Haiti, the day after the presidential elections, cabled an interview with Mr. Borno...

Seize Election by Force. Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that a few hours before the presidential election the president of the national assembly, without right, without reason, was surreptitiously replaced...

Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that a councillor of state, Mr. Duval, was denied the floor in spite of his reiterated appeals?

Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that a councillor of state, Mr. Placid David, was revoked three days before the opening of the assembly because he wrote, it was said to Mr. Borno, that other candidates for the presidency counted upon him?

U. S. Officials Jail Haitians. Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that the police directed by the American officers, forcibly stopped all the pacific manifestations against the reelection of Mr. Borno...

Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that in spite of the official reports claiming that Mr. Borno is popular, cordons of gendarmes had to close to the public all the streets in the neighborhood of the place?

Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that General Russell, who before the presidential elections of 1922, had convoked the newspaper men in order to declare to them the neutrality of the American government...

Why did he not cable to the Associated Press of the United States that in spite of the regulations which declare that the sessions of the council of state are open to the public, the department of the interior issued admission cards to individuals whom the palace especially wished to see present at the session for the election...

Why did he not cable to the Associated Press that the chamber of the council of state before, during and after the presidential session was military guarded by the gendarmes and the American officers...

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REVIVE MEDIEVAL WHIPPING-POST LAW IN STATE OF DELAWARE

WILMINGTON, Delaware, June 1. —John F. Fee and Thomas Kelley, both of Philadelphia, Pa., were sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment and the maximum penalty of 40 lashes for highway robbery.

The Delaware medieval whipping post law is considered one of the most drastic in the nation. Bury "Largest Man." PEORIA, Ill., June 1. —Twelve pallbearers carried the steel-reinforced casket in the funeral here today of Karl Vogeles, of Morion, Ill., believed to have been the largest man in the state...

VANZETTI SHOWS GREAT INTEREST IN LABOR CAUSE

Wants All Workers to Know Frame-up Facts

BOSTON, June 1. — (FP) — For all the walls of Charlestown prison, Bartolomeo Vanzetti—mentally—is very much outside, however, much his body is held. Even with the sinister shadow of Massachusetts punishment that is creeping up on him, Vanzetti is brightly, eagerly interested in the outside world, especially the world of labor.

In a semi-circle facing a large table at which a guard keeps track of time and movements, prisoners and their visitors sit. The jangle of keys and of doors opening and closing noisily intrudes on the earnest murmur of those from the outside with those from the inside.

Vanzetti smiles and gives a hearty handshake. He tells how he studies two nights a week: Algebra now, and he likes it! For two years it was English. He is glad to hear what workers are doing everywhere. He wants the world to know the facts of the frame up of himself and Nicola Sacco because of their interest in labor's cause.

Hostile editorials in the Boston Transcript, Herald, Traveler, New York Sun and other capitalist papers after the state supreme court refusal of a new trial fire him with a desire to answer with the truth. He knows, though, that it will be the labor papers already defending him who will print his story and not the press which tells the man in the street and the woman at home what its backers want it to, regardless of facts.

Workers at Plymouth Cordage mill made \$9 a week in 1915, Vanzetti tells. His friend Brini, who still works in the mill, says the average pay is \$20 a week now. Although the 1915 strike in which Vanzetti was a leader, failed to bring the cordage workers a lasting organization, indirectly it did bring the 48-hour week and higher pay. Hundreds of strikers left Plymouth after the fight against the 54-hour week for \$9 and the company, to attract new workers, had to raise wages little by little up to the modest \$18 demanded by the strikers.

Vanzetti was blacklisted—and watched—after the strike. He is sure that Plymouth Cordage Mill Manager Brown knows of Vanzetti's innocence. But Vanzetti knows better than to expect the mill owner's agent to say anything to state authorities but "keep him," when a leader of the cordage strike is caught.

Mass. A Funny State. Massachusetts is a funny state. In the town that guards the Pilgrims' rock, Vanzetti was railroaded to prison. Whatever freedom of opinion the Pilgrims came to Plymouth, Mass., to establish failed to last to Vanzetti's day, if it ever was. Calvin Coolidge, by grace of Massachusetts and devious political tricks, climbed to the presidency on the false reputation of quelling the Boston police strike. Anthony Bimba found blasphemy against god still possibly a crime and blasphemy against the present government certainly was in Massachusetts shoe centers. And now three young Portuguese cotton mill workers are threatened with deportation because they dared tell some of the indecencies of past and present ruling powers, clerical and otherwise.

Slovakian Fascisti Hold Their Congress PRAGUE, Czecho-Slovakia, June 1.—Nine thousand Slovakian fascisti met at the Hrdonsky Svaty Benedict. These fascisti came from Bratislava, Trenczin, Komern, St. Martin and other leading centers of Slovakia. At this convention the Slovakian fascisti declared their willingness to co-operate with the Czech fascisti if the latter refrain from engaging in activity in Slovakia.

That worker next door to you may not have anything to do tonight. Hand him this copy of the DAILY WORKER.

MASSSES FIGHT IMPERIALISTS IN SHANGHAI

Resist Attempt to Stop Demonstration

SHANGHAI, China, June 1. — A tremendous mass demonstration, yesterday, in commemoration of the May 30 massacres of last year, when many Chinese students and workers were shot down in the streets of this city by the uniformed agents of the great imperialist powers, culminated in severe clashes with the gunmen of imperialism who infest Shanghai.

When the demonstration marched into Nanking road, in the heart of the so-called international settlement, some of the soldiery tried to stop them. Instead of obeying the commands of the invading imperialist agents, the laborers and students picked-up stones and other missiles and hurled them at the foreign exploiters who are here for the purpose of helping their master class further enslave the Chinese masses.

Communist Influence Felt. The growing Communist influence among the masses of Shanghai is causing grave apprehension in the ranks of the agents of the imperialist governments and the kept journalists who are paid to distort happenings in a manner beneficial to the invaders have sent out reports that it was Communist influence that stirred up the smouldering resentment against the foreigners. In this city, pillaged by the international banditti, the Communists openly proclaim their determination to utilize every method within their power to drive out of the city and country the hired assassins of the great powers.

German Embassy Protests Dry Raid on Steamer Hamburg WASHINGTON, June 1.—A strong protest against the action of federal prohibition authorities in boarding a German war vessel in Los Angeles in search of illicit beer selling has been lodged at the state department by the German embassy.

The federal agents claimed they discovered beer selling aboard the vessel, the Hamburg.

Tow Liner to Safety. NEW YORK, June 1.—The coastal liner, Priscilla, which went aground near New London, Conn., in a fog early today, has been towed safely into New London and the passengers have departed by train for their destinations, according to the local offices of the Fall River line.

The American Worker Correspondent is out. Did you get your copy? Hurry up! Send in your sub! It's only 50 cents.

Masses Not Interested In Memorial Day As Holiday of Imperialism

By J. LOUIS ENGDHAHL.

ANOTHER Memorial Day has pushed its way into the past. But there are still others coming out of the future.

Much comment is devoted to the changing character of this day that was originally set apart for the decoration of the graves of soldiers of "the North" who fell in the civil war, 1861-65.

It is declared that the civil war dead are quickly being forgotten while the day is used to put halos on the more recent world war. Thus Cal Coolidge seized upon the occasion as an opportunity to deliver another Wall Street lecture to the capitalist countries of Europe on the subject of disarmament.

It is also pointed out that the day is being used, more and more, as a time for recreation and outings, with considerable attention being given to professional sporting events. Thus the 500-mile automobile race at Indianapolis, Ind., held the center of national attention, while the baseball games, morning and afternoon, were in the spotlight as before.

The casualties among the riding population is given attention as usual. The Chicago results are tabulated as follows: "Autos Kill Four in Day, 73 in May, 316 in Five Months," with similar reports for every other large city in the land. Other headlines, the morning after, that get prominent front page space, to mention a few, read like this: "Bride Batters Her Half of Fliv in Holiday Spat." "Jail Parade Flirt after Woman Blacks His Eye," "Ends His Life After Shooting Woman in Taxi," and so on ad nauseum. That's Memorial Day news.

Thus Memorial Day takes on the face of Independence Day, July Fourth, as a national holiday. The same walls are heard regarding lack of interest in May 30th, this year, that was heard about July Fourth, last year, with an effort at explanation being made by pointing that both events at this time came on a Saturday-Sunday week-end.

Not even the opening of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, Pa., the home city of the Liberty Bell, resulted in arousing any national fervor for the patriotic past. As near west as Chicago, this event was given merely third page space.

If the present ruling class is unable to cast the mantle of past victorious struggles over their present tyranny over the living, then it is a sign that the masses are giving closer attention to conditions today. It is not sufficient, it seems, to raise the cry of '76 and '61 in order to thrill the many with enthusiasm for new slaughters. They want to know why they should fight.

While Memorial Day was set aside to commemorate the dead in

FARMERS HANG EFFIGIES OF WORK AND MEADE

Ask Cal Open Water Gates at Scott's Bluff

SCOTT'S BLUFF, Neb., June 1.—Hubert Work, secretary of the interior in Coolidge's cabinet, and Ellwood Meade, director of the reclamation service, were hung in effigy by indignant farmers of the North Platte valley, following the refusal of the administration to supply the North Platte valley irrigated farms with the water needed to save their crops.

On Verge of Bankruptcy. This action of the farmers is the expression of the indignation of these farmers against the Coolidge administration which demands that they mortgage their farms as payment for the overdue water taxes and for the coming years' water taxes. Many of the farmers in this reclamation project are on the verge of bankruptcy.

Refuse Payment. When the irrigation project was launched a number of years ago, the government ordered a construction charge to be paid over a number of years at varying costs in addition to a charge of so much an acre for supplying water. This charge was later boosted. Many of the farmers then refused to make payments.

The government recently declared it would not furnish water to any delinquents until all past payments were made or until notes against the farms and this year's crop were given to the government. The farmers refused to make the payments until the irrigated lands were reclassified under the omnibus water bill, which has already been signed by Coolidge.

Work Double-Crosses Farmers. The farmers declare that Work agreed to wait until after the reclassification and that after giving them this assurance he demanded immediate payment.

It is declared that if the department of the interior does not make some immediate arrangement to give the farmers the much needed water they will take the lateral flood gates and open them against the wishes of the governments' armed guards and save the North Platte valley crops.

Thirteen hundred farmers signed a protest which has been sent to Coolidge demanding immediate action.

Governor Protests to Cal. LINCOLN, Neb., June 1.—Gov. McMillen has sent a number of telegrams to Secretary Work and President Coolidge insisting that the Scott's Bluff irrigation issue be met immediately.

Frank Thomas, president of the Co-Operative Beet Growers' Association, of Scott's Bluffs, sent a telegram to the governor demanding immediate action.

"The pen is mightier than the sword," provided you know how to use it. Come down and learn how in the worker correspondent's classes.

KU KLUX KLAN LEADER CONFESSES HE KILLED THREE PEOPLE BECAUSE HE LOST IN ELECTION



Victims of ku klux klan and scene of explosion of bomb sent by confessed klan leader of Muskegon, Mich., Asa K. Bartlett, who admits after grilling that he mailed the infernal machine to his political opponent in a recent election, "I just could not stand to see him rule the township," says Bartlett. This murder by the klan leader took three lives and created excitement throughout the country. The victims shown are, from left to right, August Krubasch, William Franke and Janet Krubasch. The latter two were soon to be married and changed to be present when the girl's father opened the package, releasing a trigger which set off the explosive. Below is shown a photo of the bar room in which the bomb exploded.

NOVELS BY

- UPTON SINCLAIR Samuel, the Seeker, a story of Socialism—\$1.00 Manassas—Called by Jack London "the best Civil War book." Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50 They Call Me Carpenter—Cloth—\$1.50 Jimmie Higgins—\$1.00 The Metropolis—Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50 King Coal—A novel of the Colorado coal country—Paper, \$1.00 Cloth, \$1.50 100%—The Story of a Patriot—Paper, 25c Cloth, \$1.50 DAILY WORKER PUBLISHING CO. 1113 W. Washington Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

PACKING-HOUSE LORDS SEEK TO DODGE BANKERS

Banks Have Packers at Their Mercy

By CARL HAESSLER, Federated Press
Crawling humbly before the Chicago bankers, shivering almost at their own shadow, is the present fate of the once proud packer aristocrats of the stockyards.

Four men, two of them lawyers, one a metropolitan capitalist editorial writer, the fourth a labor reporter, were exchanging notes on the once Big Five of Packingtown: Armour & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., Wilson & Co., and Cudahy.

Armour Dodging Creditors.
"I wouldn't be in the shoes of any of them," said the older lawyer to his partner, both members of a firm that handles big corporation cases in the Illinois and federal courts. "Poor old J. Ogden Armour. Everybody used to be afraid of him and hate him for his surly, snarly way of putting through his will. Now he's glad to be alive and prays that the Continental and Commercial Bank will look the other way when he has to pass their door. I'm almost sorry for the fallen tyrant."

The Morrises.
His partner chuckled about the Morris family which recently sold their plant to the Armours, leaving their old employes, who had relied on a company pension scheme, in the lurch. "It's an awful comedown," he said, "when the Morrises have to count their nickels. They sure were cleaned good and proper, kicked out of bank directorates, closed out of homes and forced out of business. A dime has become a very close friend to them."

Wilson & Co. was the theme of the editorial writer. The firm, which used strong methods to gain control of Schwarzhild & Sulzberger, an old German packing establishment in Chicago during the war, had stumbled along in receivership after the deflation until finally the owners consented to a drastic writing off of watered capital and reorganized on what the financial writers termed "a capital structure more in proportion to the assets." The Cudahys had also pulled in their horns.

Swift's Embalmed Beef.
The labor reporter told his story of Swift & Co., one of whose subsidiaries had during the world war resurrected some of the famous embalmed beef of the Spanish war of 1898, and resold it to the army, according to a government chemist who spotted the stuff in the army testing laboratory at Savannah. He told further how labor papers had printed the story, including half a dozen in New York and Chicago, without a peep from Swift, whose chief, Harold Swift, was named in the article as informed of the facts. And then when an isolated woman editor of a country weekly in Nebraska had run the story, how Swift jumped on her and tried to get her to retract. The Federated Press, which had carried the original embalmed beef story, thereupon repeated it, sent a marked copy to Swift and challenged the company to deny it. But not a word from the once haughty packer, the labor reporter added.

A Sorry Lot.
"Yes, they are a sorry lot," one of the lawyers concluded. "Nothing efficient about them either, in spite of the money they used to make. During the federal investigation right after the war their carelessness got their lawyers into all sorts of trouble. Imagine having them swear on the stand that they had never discussed price fixing with their supposed competitors and then having government counsel trot out the actual correspondence that had been left lying around in the files. No wonder the watchful bankers were able to bleed them white and grind their bones for fertilizer."

ROBBERS DRILL 50-FOOT TUNNEL TO BANK VAULT

A band of daring bank robbers labored more than three months digging a fifty-foot tunnel to the vault of the Marshal Square State Bank in Chicago only to be balked after receiving but \$9 of the prospective \$200,000 loot.
The plot had its inception four months ago when the Marshal Square Bank, to accommodate its increased business, was completely remodeled. One of the plotters was a workman who left out a sheet of steel that belonged in the floor of the vault.
Knowing the bank would be closed from Saturday noon until Tuesday morning on account of Memorial Day, the robbers planned to make their big "haul" during this time. The plan might have carried but for an unexpected visit to the bank of Anton L. Formanek, assistant cashier.

ROTE FAHNE, BERLIN, SAYS COOLIDGE FAVORS THAT OTHERS DISARM

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, Germany, June 1.—The Rote Fahne (Red Flag) organ of the Communist Party of Germany, in an ironic review of the decoration day speech of President Coolidge at Arlington, remarks that the United States is in favor of disarmament by other nations, but not for itself.
On the other hand, some of the stupid bourgeois papers, particularly the Tageblatt (Day's Page) praised the speech for its "neutral viewpoint" regarding the causes of the late war.
Other capitalist papers were of the opinion that Coolidge's hope for disarmament of Europe would not produce favorable results. Only the Communists perceived the real meaning of the imperialist outburst of Coolidge.

MANY WORKERS ENJOY CHICAGO T. U. E. L. PICNIC

Foster and Trumbull Speak to Crowd

More than a thousand happy proletarians attended the fourth annual picnic of the T. U. E. L. at Chernausk's Grove on Decoration Day. It was not until later in the afternoon when outside activities had been more or less adjourned for the dance hall that it began to rain.

The newly constructed dancing auditorium was amply large to hold the crowd that listened to speeches by Wm. Z. Foster and Walter M. Trumbull.
League Team Licked
In the early part of the afternoon the Young Workers' League baseball team received a terrible drubbing in a seven inning indoor baseball game with veteran ball players who are members of the T. U. E. L. The score was 14 to 6. The young team was captained by I. Greenberg and the old timers' team by Walt Carmon. Charley Krumbeln was the umpire.

Fat Man's Race.
A series of lively races for all classes was held on the green. The fat man's race required to be run three times. In the last heat, Bill Simons won. Dancing continued until late in the evening.

Relief Conference Stands Back of Big Passaic Mill Strike

(Continued from page 1)
defensive, the policy of union-smashing all over the country, the special attack upon the textile workers, the origin of the United Front Committee and its tremendous spread in the whole textile industry, the brutality of the bosses and the government in this battle, the reign of terror, the jailings of the leaders, the stubbornness of the mill barons and their blocking every effort to settle, the tremendous support given to the strikers' relief, the swinging behind the strikers of the forty-seven societies and the power of the workers and their fidelity.

Organize Whole Industry.
"Now we will organize all the workers in the textile industry—one million of them must get into the union and be able to defend themselves against the horrors of the bosses."
This summing up made a tremendous impression upon the delegates. They rose and cheered, they cheered the speaker, but more they cheered the determination to "Organize the Unorganized."

Gurley Flynn Speaks.
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn reported for the defense. She showed how nearly 300 had been arrested and that many face trial with possible sentences of years in the penitentiary. A resolution for adequate defense was passed amid much enthusiasm.
Robert Dunne reported for the American Civil Liberties Union, and laid emphasis upon the work that must be done to preserve the few rights that we are guaranteed under the constitution.

Relief Work Advancing.
Wagenknecht gave an extensive review of the relief work. He showed how the relief committee is now caring for nearly 5,000 families and how the support has come in from the unions and all kinds of organizations. He showed the need for sustained effort and for the great need of taking care of the children especially. Homes and camps and kitchens must be arranged for. Extensive plans are now on foot for these ends.
Then the delegates broke loose with their reports from their unions and their organizations. Short speeches full of pep and ginger, all of them ready to go back to double their efforts so that the strike may be fought out till the strikers win.

Get your friends to subscribe to the American Worker Correspondent. The price is only 50 cents a year.

SCOPES CASE NOW BEFORE HIGHER COURT

Defense Assails Anti-Evolution Law

(Special to The Daily Worker)
STATE CAPITOL, Nashville, Tenn., June 1.—The battle of modern science to free itself of all secular domination was carried before the supreme court of Tennessee today to test the constitutionality of America's first anti-evolution law.
Brought to the states highest tribunal on an appeal from the conviction of John Thomas Scopes for teaching a Dayton, Tenn., high school last summer that "man descended from a lower order of animals" the hosts of science fought to have the law set aside as violating America's freedom of religious worship, thought and conscience.

Scopes in Chicago.
Scopes was absent, attending school in Chicago, but a brilliant array of counsel pleaded for a reversal of his conviction. They pictured the Tennessee legislature as inaugurating a modern "Spanish Inquisition" in an effort to restrict science while steeping the people in ignorance, lest the truth might weaken christianity.

The plea for an unrestricted public school system was opened by Dr. John R. Neal, chief of local counsel. He followed Charles H. Strong, president of the Unitarian Laymens' League, who intervened as a "friend of the court"; Arthur Garfield Hays, of New York, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union; Robert Keebler, of Memphis, Tenn., Henry E. Colton, of Nashville, on behalf of the Tennessee Academy of Science, and Judge Thomas H. Malone, of Nashville, who also pleaded as a "friend of the court."

In the background sat Clarence Darrow, famous Chicago criminal lawyer, whose defense of Scopes and evolution featured the trial at Dayton last summer. It was a different Darrow, however, for he kept his blue suspenders hidden and sat silent while his colleagues held the spotlight. He will close the defenses argument tomorrow after the state has defended the law.

See Law Doomed.
After that, the August court will ponder its decision. Rumor here is that the decision will not be handed down until next fall, in fact, until after the same five judges have been re-elected in August to another series of eight-year terms. Among local attorneys, the betting is two to one that the verdict then will be to set aside young Scopes conviction by holding the anti-evolution law unconstitutional.

The whole fight against the law, in the arguments advanced today, was that it violated both state and federal constitutions. There was first, a threefold technical objection that the bill was so badly worded its meaning was unclear and therefore a violation of the state constitution.
The Scopes counsel argue that the anti-evolution law deprived the young teacher of his job "without due process" and by denying Tennessee scientists from practicing their profession, would destroy science in the state.

Scopes Loses His Interest in the Evolution Trial

John Thomas Scopes, who was the center of the "evolution trial" at Dayton, Tennessee, and now an instructor in the department of geology at the University of Chicago, declared that he lost all interest in his case and will not go to Tennessee to hear the arguments of Clarence Darrow in the appeal.

ARREST CHICAGO POLICE CAPTAIN UNLOADING BEER

Lieutenant Albert Winge, the "millionaire copper" of the Chicago police department, twice indicted for beer-running in federal court, was arrested in Cicero while delivering five barrels of beer to the Sportsmen's Headquarters' saloon at 5713 Roosevelt Road.
The saloon is but one block from that before which Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggan and his two boozehounding pals were killed by sub-machine gun fire.

Presbyterian Church Favors Coolidge Dry Act Enforcement Order

SHARON, Pa., June 1.—The sixty-eighth general assembly of the United Presbyterian church of North America, in session here, went on record as approving President Coolidge's recent order asking local and state officers to volunteer as federal officers for more rigid enforcement of the prohibition law.

British Tory M. P.'s Report on Soviet Union

THE DAILY WORKER gives herewith a number of extracts from a report on the Soviet Union just submitted to the Conservative Party of Great Britain by four members of parliament on their return from a tour of investigation in Russia.

The report is signed by Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. R. Moore, Robert Boothby, Frank Nelson and Captain R. E. Bourne.

Regarding their purposes the signers of the report state:
"The underlying idea of this mission was to place at the disposal of the Conservative Party of the House of Commons first hand knowledge of the present state of affairs in Soviet Russia, for we felt the party would welcome an unbiased account of the impressions of four of their members as to the present administration of the Union of the Soviet and Socialist Republics and incidentally its effect upon Russia as well as the effect upon Britain of prolonging of political and economic estrangement between the two countries."

The extracts from the report are given verbatim and such comment as they contain is only that of its compilers.

THE government * * * * * is pledged to institute a rule of the proletariat, receiving its main support from a people soaked in such slogans as "All power to Soviets," "Workers' control over production," "Down with capitalism and bourgeoisie."

The * * * * * fountain head of power in Russia today is the Communist Party. While some changes in policy and even in some political tenets of that party have occurred and are bound to occur, its strength and position in the country is on the whole steadily increasing.

It contains at present about 600,000 members, four-tenths of 1 per cent of the population, upon all of whom the government may absolutely rely. Moreover, by means of various organizations, such as the Young Communist League and trade unions and an ably developed system of internal propaganda in which slogans relating chiefly to production play a large part, the party maintains a strong hold upon the masses of the people.

The governing body of the Communist Party is known as "politbureau." The fact that the members include Stalin, Bukharin, Rykoff, Tomsky, Veroshilov and Trotsky is proof that the fall of the Communist Party would involve also a fall of the government, an event which we now believe highly improbable.

Transition from fact to theory proceeds in our judgment surely, if very slowly. An example of this is the toleration now accorded all forms of religion.

Class distinctions as we know them have been swept away but there exists a class of more or less prosperous civil servants who bear striking resemblance (it is possible to say this only outside of Russia), to the hated bourgeoisie.

For instance, all workers, including soldiers, are daily given a proportion of the free seats, in theaters, concerts and cinemas thruout Russia. They furthermore are remitted taxes and at the rates they obtain for the education of their children at reduced costs, or entirely free, they pay less for their accommodations, and less for their food while having the first call on both. They enjoy cheaper traveling facilities, on tram, train, bus or whatever local means of locomotion may be available and in the big towns are supplied with open air concerts and wireless apparatus on a scale and system far ahead of anything we in western Europe possess.

In effect, they are treated as a privileged class of the community and are continuously kept impressed by the government of this fact, and such is the result of much propaganda and a certain amount of truth that the people are more conscious of what they have gained than what they have lost.

The information supplied to us by many sources indicates the bulk of workers and peasants are better off since the revolution than before. This does not mean that we consider Communism, as such, to be a success.

Class and caste have largely broken down. Regarding finance, the position generally bristles with complexities, but the situation is in no sense dangerous and the government is far removed from bankruptcy, which latter view has been voiced of late in many quarters.

The 1926 budget calls for a revenue of \$2,000,000,000, and there is no doubt that the receipts will reach this figure. The Soviet national debt is \$254,000,000, or about one and a half month's normal revenue.

The present fiscal policy is sound, in fact it is almost austere. A periodical balance of the trade budget is produced in which the probable exports for the next few months are forecast. Upon this forecast, imports are rationed.

The paper money at present in circulation amounts to 1,240,000,000 rubles. Against this as backing is held 265,000,000 in gold and the remainder in commercial bills. A rigid policy of credit restriction to check inflation is in force. The Russian exchange is strictly controlled. A shortage of foreign credits and currency is the keynote of the Russian currency problem. The imports are less than exports by at least 100,000,000 rubles annually, and this naturally involves the curtailment of industrial programs requiring machinery, etc., but financial experts are confident and we were impressed by the calm and wise outlook of those in command of the finance department.

This confidence is inspired by the fact that not a single foreign trade commitment has not been punctually honored. Eliminating the possibility of external war, the future trend of Russia's exports cannot fail to be upward.

The trade of Russia's good industries is inherently healthy but is suffering from malnutrition due to lack of raw materials and machinery. Production increased 60 per cent in 1924-1925 and even in 1925-1926 after a heavy curtailment of production there will be an increase of 40 per cent shown over the previous year.

Unemployment approximates 1,000,000 out of a population of 160,000,000. Greed for knowledge among the younger members of all classes is impressive, also the efforts to meet this demand. Efforts looking toward public health provoked admiration. Streets, theaters, public institutions and business houses have many clean receptacles for waste, and in all thoroughfares penalties are exacted for non-observance of regulations. Fountains of distilled water are available for the public in the streets, and the mortality among every section of the community is diminishing and the people are an advertisement of administrative success.

The regular army and militia numbers about 560,000, all ranks of the existing army being rapidly reduced to a militia basis. Officers are chosen from the ranks for their ability. The discipline is excellent and all ranks meet on an equal footing in the club. The red army is a formidable weapon but, only in our opinion as regards insurrections and external aggression. We do not believe it is either in a position or willing to take part in an aggressive campaign outside Russia. This does not imply a lack of military spirit, discipline or enthusiasm, but the army like the rest of Russia is weary of war.

The successful creation of this army from a war weary, disillusioned, undisciplined force which was all that remained of the old czarist army, is one of the striking tributes to the ability and imagination of those who have fashioned this new Russia.

There can be no doubt whatsoever that the present government of Russia is stable and has come to stay. On that point all opinions worth consideration are unanimous.

On that point all opinions worth consideration are unanimous.

If political and economical developments continue at the present rate, it is quite conceivable that in a few years a system of administration will have evolved not unsuited to the requirements of this extraordinary country of 14,000,000 square miles and its 160,000,000 people of all kinds and conditions.
To judge such a form of administration from the viewpoint of western party politics would be to plunge immediately into the realm of false values.

Germans and Americans are beginning to enter the field in large numbers. Therefore we suggest that no favorable opportunity be missed for securing between ourselves and Russia a diplomatic and commercial settlement that will be satisfactory to both sides, for we believe such an opportunity will shortly present itself.

Walter M. Trumbull

Hawaiian soldier, recently released from prison for agitation in the army, made this drawing for THE DAILY WORKER and says:



DIG IN FOR THE DAILY WORKER!

"Roll your sleeves up and get on the job! Build up The DAILY WORKER circulation and fighting Labor will have a daily spokesman that will prevent such outrages as the conviction of Paul Crouch who is still in jail for his loyal fight in Labor's ranks. Every subscription is another brick to build a good foundation for our stronghold."

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Worker Correspondence

1000 WORKER CORRESPONDENTS BY JANUARY 13 1927

ITALIAN BAKERS OF PHILADELPHIA DECLARE STRIKE

To Put Stop to 92-Hour Seven-Day Week

By a Worker Correspondent.
PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The Italian bakers of Philadelphia organized in Local 8 of the Amalgamated Food Workers, will walk out in general strike on today. According to strike organizer, Emilio Bernardi, the trade is organized now almost 100 per cent, and the possibilities for winning the demands are very good.

Demands.

1—80 cents an hour for first class bakers and 75 cents an hour for second class bakers, working at steam ovens.
2—\$4.25 per barrel for all piece workers.

The Italian bakers of Philadelphia are now working from 60 to 92 hours a week and seven days a week. They are getting anywhere from 37 to 55 cents an hour.

Bosses' Threats.

Organizer Emilio Bernardi further declared that an organizer is being sent by the general executive board of the Amalgamated Food Workers. Also some of the baker bosses are already threatening to make use of a strong means to fight the union yet there is every reason to believe that the bakers will be victorious. About 20 shops have already agreed to sign up under the new conditions and what is still more important, have agreed to recognize the union. The small number of shops which will still remain stubborn will be quickly brot to terms.

New York Cafeteria Workers' Union Makes Demand for 8-Hr. Day

By a Worker Correspondent.
NEW YORK CITY, June 1.—All workers in the cafeterias of New York are invited to the organization meeting to be held at eight o'clock Thursday evening, June 3, at the Manhattan Lyceum, 65 East Fourth street.

A campaign is proceeding vigorously to organize all cafeteria workers of New York to abolish by the action of the workers the abominable conditions imposed by the bosses, such as twelve hours work a day for seven days a week with no day of rest and with pay running from \$25 to \$30 a week.

The union demands a living wage, eight hours work a day and six days a week, with time and a half for overtime. The union headquarters at 133 West 51st street is open all day busily organizing the workers who gather at the call for labor unionization sent out by the organization. Cafeteria workers are invited to the union office as well as to attend Thursday evening's meeting.

WIN THESE BOOKS THIS WEEK WITH A STORY WORKER CORRESPONDENCE

on conditions, wages and life of a worker—to appear in the issue of Friday, June 4, will win:

- 1ST PRIZE—"Ten Days That Shook the World," John Reed's famous story of the Russian revolution, with an introduction by Lenin. A new edition just issued.
- 2ND PRIZE—"100%," the story of a patriot (cloth bound)—the well-known story by Upton Sinclair, in an attractive binding.
- 3RD PRIZE—"Education in Soviet Russia," by Scott Nearing. A new book by the author of many well-known books and pamphlets.

Get Your Tickets Now for Living Newspapers and Picnic of Rabcors!

Tickets for the living newspapers in English and in Russian, and to the picnic of the party press builders and worker correspondents, to be given next Sunday, June 6, at Marvel Inn Grove, Milwaukee Ave., opposite Adalbert cemetery, are for sale at the following stations:

Workers' House, 1902 W. Division St.; Russian Co-operative restaurant, 1734 W. Division St.; in the office of THE DAILY WORKER, 1113 W. Washington Blvd., and by all members of the Russian, Polish and Ukrainian Workers' Clubs.

Tickets bought in advance are 40 cents. At the gates 50 cents. Get your tickets now!

DISMISS CASE AGAINST ANNA LYONS IN COURT

Federal Agents Now Seek to Deport Her

By L. P. RINDAL, (Worker Correspondent)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., June 1.—Anna Lyons, leader of the local group of Young Pioneers, was found not guilty by Judge Dalley S. Stafford, of two misdemeanor charges.

"The law may take other means of punishing her for alleged teaching of Bolshevik ideas," the court report declared.

At the district attorney's office it was intimated that Anna Lyons may be charged with contributing to children's delinquency. Federal authorities intended, at the same time, that action may be taken toward deporting her. She was arrested for taking a group of Young Pioneers on a picnic to Sycamore Grove, May 1, and then "inducing them to pledge allegiance to the Red Workers of the World."



CROWE GRAND JURY FAILS TO FIND MURDERER

Cover Up Details of the McSwiggin Murder

The Cook county special grand jury, formed by Attorney General Carlstrom at the orders of State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe, to investigate the circumstances and causes of the triple murder about a month ago of Assistant State's Attorney William McSwiggin, Thomas Duffy and James J. Doherty, two Cicero booze runners, and to probe the connections between gangland and the state's attorney's office, has not unearthed a single detail as to the circumstances and causes of the triple murder.

Cover Up Murder Details.

The special grand jury has succeeded in covering up the circumstances surrounding the murder. Tho it is stated by witnesses that Myles and William (Klondyke) O'Donnell were with the three that were murdered, in questioning them before the grand jury care was taken that too much was not revealed and that discrepancies in their testimony was not challenged.

In their testimony the O'Donnell brothers declared they knew nothing of the murder and that they had left the trio, that were slain by sub-machine gun fire, by rival booze runners, ten minutes before they were slain and had taken one of their cars out of the garage and had fled an hour after the slayings. Garage employees testify that they did not take their cars out of the garage until three o'clock in the morning, seven hours after the murder.

Seek to Rush Case.

No attempts were made to probe the statements of the witnesses that the two were in the car at the time of the murder or that of the garage employees. The state seemed in a great hurry to get thru with their testimony and end the case with a whitewash report.

In releasing the two brothers on a writ of habeas corpus, Superior Court Judge Joseph B. David bitterly assailed the state's attorney's office declaring that if law enforcement officials had really wanted to get the O'Donnell brothers they could have done so a month ago and that it seemed as though the politicians were eager to give the O'Donnell brothers a chance to frame a strong alibi.

"The special grand jury has been in session a month and you haven't found anything yet, have you?" demanded Superior Judge David.

Politicians Aid Booze-Runners.
"The impression has gone forth that dealing in alcohol is a noble profession. Many of the men who are getting wealthy in this noble profession are our public officials."

"Until you dissolve the relation between alcohol dealers and corrupt politicians you will not solve this problem."

"If a good search had been made, I guess you could have found them (the O'Donnells) much earlier."

"Why didn't you find them before? It is evident to me that some one didn't want them found."

The O'Donnell brothers surrendered under an arrangement with the police and were in constant touch with their two attorneys at all times. The O'Donnells had as their attorneys, Milton D. Smith, one of Crowe's former assistant attorneys, and W. W. Smith.

Capone and Torrio.
"Scarface Al" Capone, sometimes called Al Brown, and John Torrio, Cook county vice, beer and booze partners, are expected to surrender during the week to the state's attorney's office."

The testimony of the O'Donnell brothers, who lead a rival booze-running gang, was of such a nature that Capone and Torrio will undoubtedly deny all knowledge of the shooting and will be immediately released.

Sessions End This Week.
The surrenders of the O'Donnells, Capone, and Torrio comes at a most opportune time, for those that seek to hide the real circumstances surrounding the triple murder. According to the legal code the special grand jury ends its sittings, this week.

In their anxiety to hide connections between Cook county law enforcement officials, booze-runners and gunmen, the special grand jury spent most of its time probing the pardon and parole graft in Joliet penitentiary rather than deal with the McSwiggin murder. The rottenness of the state administration and the prison system was exposed while attempts were made to cover the rottenness of the county and city administrations.

C. E. Russell Won't Go to England on Irish Ban Condition

PARIS, June 1.—Chas. Edward Russell, barred from England on the recommendation of the Irish Free State government, said he would not go up to England even if allowed to land on condition that he stay out of Ireland. Reports here state that permission would be granted to Russell if he would give such a guarantee.

Berenger Is Well Pleased with His Funding Agreement

PARIS, June 1.—Victor Henri Berenger, French Ambassador to the United States, arrived here to confer with the government on the settlement of the French debt to America in preparation for the cabinet's effort to obtain parliamentary approval of the funding agreement.

In a statement given to the press, the ambassador said he was well pleased with the result of the negotiations in Washington which he supervised for France. A reduction of 59% of the war debt and a reduction of interest from 5% to 2% is the basis for the refunding. He also obtained, he said, a diminution of the twelve annuities which enabled France to escape the "crushing" payment of \$400,000,000 due in 1929.

When Berenger arrived at Havre last night he was greeted by the mayor who told the ambassador he had, "accomplished well an operation that is always disagreeable—arranging to pay for dead horses."

GERMAN FLAG FIGHT PUT UP TO REICHSTAG

Bitter Struggle Goes on Over Colors

(Special to The Daily Worker)
BERLIN, June 1.—Germany's flag fight will go to the reichstag for settlement. The old imperial design, advocated of which caused the fall of the Luther cabinet, and the design for a flag containing the republican colors, will be submitted to a flag committee of the reichstag.

Old and New.
One, representing the old monarchical colors, black, white and red, with the old imperial eagle in the center is being supported by the monarchist and reactionary parties. The other, supported by the republicans and socialists, shows a black iron cross dividing alternating squares of red and gold.

One of these two is to be chosen to stand as Germany's merchant marine flag, and to fly alongside the republican state banner on German embassies. The Luther cabinet fell on May 12th for proposing the monarchist banner.

This present flag issue cannot be separated from the general struggle of monarchist elements to rehabilitate the old empire. They have received a terrific set-back by the referendum petition, initiated by the Communist Party of Germany, demanding the confiscation of all the property of the former nobility and royalty.

The petition polled 12,500,000 signatures and the referendum will go to vote the latter part of June. An intensive struggle is expected to be waged on this issue.

Gets Eight Years for Plotting Murder of Wealthy Sugar Broker

KANSAS CITY, June 1.—A sentence of eight years imprisonment was pronounced for Carl B. Davis by Judge Fred Coon, following a jury verdict of "guilty" of "conspiring to commit murder" in connection with an alleged plot between Davis and Mrs. Alberdina Frank, to kill the latter's husband, E. L. Frank, formerly known as Edmond Lorie, wealthy New York sugar broker of Brooklyn, New York.

Lightning Kills Farmer.

DETROIT, June 1.—One man was instantly killed and his two companions suffered severe shock when a bolt of lightning struck a boat from which they were fishing in Cotton Lake.

The bolt of lightning hurled John Holte, a farmer, from the boat, killing him. His two dazed companions recovered the body. Holte was sitting in the middle of the boat, with his companions on opposite ends. The lightning melted the edges of coins in Holte's pockets.

Dinner Pail Epic

By BILL LLOYD, Federated Press.
The wives and wimmin are no shirkers in helping striking brickyard workers. I see the dames put scabs to fight, for picketing is their delight.

Well, sirs and brothers, here's applause for girls that boost the union cause. When wives give men a helping paw and sass strikebreakers with their jaw, when wimmin laugh at copper's club and cheerfully cook striker grub, they show the bosses they can fight for decent wages with their might.

When men and wimmin work together, alike in calm and stormy weather, with union in the home and hall, and both the sexes heed the call, when wage decreases threaten bread and little children must be fed—well then, I say, it sure is swell that union wimmin fight so well.

The hard-faced bosses will turn pale with females worse than the male. Doc Kipling hit the dope off right; the female species show real fight.

And the Thieves Still Have All They Stole!



Doheny, Sinclair and Fall Are Still at Large.

A NEW NOVEL
By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from page 1.)

motoring, and it knocked the schedule to pot. The boy had a vision of Ben Skutt, the "leash-hound," sitting in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel at Beach City; there would be others waiting, also—there were always dozens waiting, grave matters of business with "big money" at stake. You would hear Dad at the long distance telephone, and he would consult his watch, and figure the number of miles to be made, and make his appointment accordingly; and then he had to be there—nothing must stop him. If there were a breakdown of the car, he would take out their suit-cases, and lock the car, hail a passing motorist and get a ride to the next town, and there rent the best car he could find—or buy it outright if need be—and drive on, leaving the old car to be towed in and repaired. Nothing could stop Dad!

But now he was creeping along at thirty miles! "What's the matter?" asked the boy, and received the answer: "Judge Larkey!" Oh, sure enough! They were in San Geronimo County, where the terrible Judge Larkey was sending speeders to jail! Never would the boy forget that day, when Dad had been compelled to put all his engagements aside, and travel back to San Geronimo, to appear in court and be scolded by this elderly autocrat. Most of the time you did not undergo such indignities; you simply displayed your card to the "speed-cop," showing that you were a member of the Automobile Club, and he would nod politely, and hand you a little slip with the amount of your "ball" noted on it, proportioned to the speed you had been caught at; you mailed a check for the amount, and heard and thought no more about it.

But here in San Geronimo County they had got nasty, and Dad had told Judge Larkey what he thought of the custom of setting "speed-traps"—officers hiding in the bushes and spying on citizens; it was undignified, and taught motorists to regard officers of the law as enemies. The Judge had tried to be smart, and asked Dad if he had ever thought of the possibility that burglars also might come to regard officers of the law as enemies. The newspapers had put that on the front page all over the state: "Oil Operator Objects to Speed Law: J. Arnold Ross Says He Will Change It." Dad's friends kidded him about that, but he stuck it out—sooner or later he was going to make them change that law, and sure enough he did, and you owe to him the fact that there are no more "speed-traps," but officers have to ride the roads in uniforms, and if you watch your little mirror, you can go as fast as you please.

(To be continued.)

BROOKLYN, N. Y., ATTENTION!
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The Damned Agitator
and other stories
A splendid booklet of stories that every worker will enjoy—and exactly the kind to give to your shopmate.
By **Michael Gold**
Ten Cents

WILLIAM Z. FOSTER
on
"Russian Workers and Workshops in 1926"
FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 8 P. M.
Central Opera House,
67th St., near 3rd Ave., New York City
Auspices T. U. E. L. Admission 25 Cents

Cleveland Unity Paper Mills Workers Get a 10% Wage Increase

By a Worker Correspondent.
CLEVELAND, June 1.—The sales agents in Cleveland of the Unity Paper Mills, announce that the company has agreed to a 10 per cent wage raise for its employees, all of whom are members of the International Brotherhood of Paper Workers. The agreement is for one year ending May 1, 1927.



Every Worker Correspondent must be a subscriber to the American Worker Correspondent. Are you one?

PULLMAN AND SOUTH CHICAGO WORKERS, COME TO
SAVE SACCO AND VANZETTI
FROM THE ELECTRIC CHAIR!
PROTEST MASS MEETING
At **TEMPLIM HALL**, 8801 Commercial Ave.
June 2 (Wed. 8 P. M.) June 2

Speakers: **M. KRASIC** (in South Slavic) of the International Labor Defense.
L. CANDELA (in Italian) of the Anti-Fascist Alliance.
And others, including Lithuanian speaker.

All Together to Demand the Release of Sacco and Vanzetti!
Come, Bring Others! Voice YOUR Protest!

MUSICAL NUMBERS. ADMISSION FREE.
Auspices Chicago Local, International Labor Defense.

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Another British Report on Russia

If complacent capitalism in the English speaking world was astonished at the comprehensive and decidedly favorable report of the British trade union delegation to the Soviet Union it must be completely dumbfounded at the recent report of Frank Nelson, Robert Boothby, Lieut. Col. T. C. R. Moore and Capt. R. E. Bourne, tory parliamentarians, of England.

In order to soften the blow to their conservative colleagues who have so assiduously repeated and improved upon all the weird tales concocted by the pen valets that grind out lies from the white-guard centers of culture and light located in Riga, Berlin, Paris, Warsaw, etc., and who were responsible for the hoax known as the "Zinoviev letter" to the British Communist Party, the four conservatives indulge in considerable nonsense about "dictatorship over the proletariat," "unjustified violence," and the usual list of exploded lies.

But on a number of points they depart from the beaten path of their kind. They proclaim their belief that the Soviet government is permanent, that it cannot be overthrown, and they advocate full recognition of the government of that country. What is of most interest to workers is the statement of the tory investigators that:

"The information supplied to us by many sources indicates THE BULK OF WORKERS AND PEASANTS ARE BETTER OFF SINCE THE REVOLUTION THAN BEFORE. * * Class and caste have largely broken down."

What the trade union delegation said in this regard is re-echoed by the conservative supporters of Baldwin. It will be difficult in Britain to make the workers believe that the revolution in Russia has not immensely improved the condition of the workers and peasants of that country.

The report also indicates why the Russian trade unions and the Soviet government are anxious to have delegations of workers from other countries come to Russia and see for themselves what is being accomplished by the government of workers and peasants.

When the facts are so overwhelming that even conservatives who are most bitter class enemies of the workers are compelled to render a favorable report on conditions in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, those workers of the United States, who are organized in labor unions, should demand that their unions aid in the movement to send a trade union delegation to investigate the facts regarding Russia.

Crowe Arbitrates a Labor Dispute

The newspaper scale, recently expired between Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 and the newspaper publishers of Chicago, carried a clause that in cases of men being discharged, who believed themselves aggrieved, the complaints should at first come before a committee of two, consisting of the president of the union and the president of the publishers' organization. If no agreement is reached in a case it goes to a committee of six consisting of an equal number representing each organization. In case of failure of the committee to agree the matter is referred to the state's attorney of Cook county.

Recently a printer was discharged from the composing room of Hearst's *Herald-Examiner* because he refused to work overtime. He was perfectly within his rights and the laws of the union to refuse. Hence he appealed his case thru the stipulated channels and it came up before the notorious labor-hating, union raiding state's attorney, Robert E. Crowe, head of a venal political machine. Crowe decided against the union and in favor of Hearst's underling who discharged the man.

This again emphasizes the fraud of arbitration and blasts again the illusion that there can be such a person as a neutral arbitrator in a dispute between capital and labor. In the next contract with the publishers the union must eliminate the arbitration clause and regain for Chicago newspaper printers the job control that they so long exercised and that was taken from them by a downright swindle.

The Passaic Bomb Scare

We thought the agents of the Passaic mill owners had exhausted every underhanded device known in order to defeat the magnificent strike of 16,000 workers who have for eighteen weeks challenged the power of the bosses. We had almost forgotten the "bomb conspiracy" hoax, which is almost as ancient as the famous "shell game" used in the days of the stage-coach to separate gullible rustics from their money.

But the Passaic bosses and the police, having made their own contribution to frightfulness against workers on strike in the form of gas bombs, now proceed to try everything ever used in any strike in this country.

The latest was, according to the *New York Times*, a bomb plot. A certain scab named Purpura is alleged to have told the police that some attempted to place a bomb on his premises and he frightened them away by firing a shotgun at them. Immediately after the report of this episode two valiant detectives discovered two "bombs of expert workmanship" in an iron foundry nearby.

The story bears all the earmarks of the customary police frame-up. In case the combined assaults of the police thugs, the courts and other tools of the mill owners does not work the agent provocateur and frame-up artist is called in. It is not at all unlikely that the mill owners or their tools in Passaic will murder a few of their own scabs in order to get an opportunity to jail the strike leaders.

The bomb myth indicates the next step, but the Passaic strike leadership will not be caught napping but will be able to expose any such crude frame-ups as have characterized similar strikes in past years.

Coolidge Speaks of the Dead in Order that There May Be More Dead

By H. M. WICKS

Like all his recent utterances the Decoration Day speech of Coolidge, delivered in the great marble amphitheater at Arlington cemetery, was a glorification of the military might of the United States.

But it went beyond his customary speeches in that it was decidedly a defense of the imperialist policies of the Mellon-Coolidge administration touching upon the question of the world court, the league of nations, disarmament, the war debts and other problems affecting the foreign relations of this country.

Coolidge boasted of the fact that never before in its history has the United States possessed such a gigantic peace-time army and navy as at the present time. That the administration contemplates still greater armaments was indicated by his statement that:

We realize that national security and defense cannot be safely neglected. To do so is to put in peril our domestic tranquility and jeopardize our respect and standing among other nations."

Here is stated, in scarcely veiled terms, the doctrine of violent conquest against other nations that stand in the way of Yankee imperialism. Unless the armed power of the United States is used without stint to smash thru all barriers erected by rival imperialist powers the government of the House of Morgan will jeopardize its respect and standing among other nations. How pathetic! At all costs it must retain its respect!

Then the armed power, the greatest we have ever known in peace time, is to be made still more mighty so it can crush the workers of the United States when they grow weary of the cynical and brutal use of the government power to reduce them to helpless slaves of the master class. This is essential in order that our domestic tranquility be not imperiled!

A simple analysis of one sentence of Coolidge's memorial day address reveals the double role of the armed imperialist forces of the United States—wars of conquest abroad, crushing of the workers at home.

Fatuos Verbiage.

After this proclamation of greater war preparations Coolidge reverted to his customary insipid and disgusting role of pacifist in the service of imperialism, in a manner reminiscent of the late Woodrow Wilson, who indulged in the most exalted sentiments of peace while preparing for the slaughter of American workers on the battle fields of Europe in order that the world might be made safe for investments of the House of Morgan.

After a blanket benediction of all wars in which this country has participated, declaring that America has never fought a war for a wrong cause, the White House "spokesman" said:

"As a people we have not sought military glory. The armed forces of America are distinctly the forces of peace. Everyone knows that we covet no territory, we entertain no imperialistic designs, we harbor no enmity toward any other people. We seek no revenge, we nurse no grievances, we have inflicted no injuries, and we fear no enemies. Our wars are the wars of peace."

It would be a difficult task to convince the inhabitants of Haiti, Santo Domingo, Mexico, the Philippines, Chile, Peru, and other places where the gunmen of American imperialism have been seen in action, practicing every known form of ruthlessness, that the ways of this government are the ways of peace. The victims of the "water cure," that monstrous form of frightfulness practiced by American armed forces in the Philippines, which consisted of forcing natives to drink until many of them died in agony, the people of Haiti whose duly constituted government was seized and dispersed under martial law in 1915, under the benign reign of Wilson, and which is to this day under the terror of American bayonets, are far better judges whether this country has inflicted injuries upon other peoples, especially those unfortunate enclaves to live in countries whose territory contained wealth coveted by the avaricious plunderbund of Wall Street.

"No Imperialistic Designs."

As to the imperialistic designs that Coolidge denies, a careful analysis of the balance of his speech will reveal the motives of this country. He defends the imperialist conspiracy engineered by Wall Street that resulted in cowardly and subservient senators voting adherence of this country to the world court, which is the entrance to the league of nations, that most ambitious of all dreams of world imperialism. No one who understands the real character of the government of the United States can doubt for a moment that the Mellon-Coolidge gang wanted to enter that tribunal for the specific purpose of intriguing to obtain a better foothold in Europe for the titanic struggle that is being waged by American imperialism against England.

Not only did the president praise the world court but he stated that the league of nations ought to be able to provide European countries with "certain political guarantees which our country does not require."

Surely no more palpable misstatement was ever uttered, in view of the continued failure of the league to formulate even the most insignificant agreements because of the clash of interests that turn every conference under its auspices into a farce or, what is worse, a threat of another world war.

Armaments, Debts, Loans.

Turning his face toward Europe the Down East Yankee who acted as a megaphone for the House of Morgan brot up the question of armaments and proclaimed his conviction that "they are in great need of further limitation of armaments" and concluded the sentence with the promise that this country would lend them every assistance in the solution of their problems.

Nations engaged in competitive armaments cannot pay interest on Wall Street loans, so the White House agent of imperialism will extend the assistance of this government to so limit arms in Europe that Morgan can make profitable loans to them. His comments upon armaments were in line with the recent administration proposal for a zoning system of arms limitations in Europe which in practice would disarm those nations in Europe likely to fight on the side of Britain and permit those potential allies of this country to maintain armies for "security."

Dwelling upon the "illusion that Europe can recover its former stability if it will consent to the benevolent aid of the United States, Coolidge pictured new opportunities for imperialist expansion:

"Such a condition will likewise give opportunity to devote our surplus wealth, not to the payment of high taxes, but to the financing of the needs of other nations. Our country has already thru private sources recognized the requirements in this direction and has made large advances to foreign governments and foreign enterprises for the purpose of re-establishing their credit and their private industry."

Stripped of all its verbiage this utterance can mean nothing else but that the interest of this country in European limitation of armaments is only for the purpose of realizing opportunities for investment of the enormous surplus that flows in ever increasing torrents into the hands of American bankers from all parts of the world where workers slave for Yankee enterprises. The statement is also noteworthy because of the admission that this country "thru private sources" has already made large advances to European countries. Those "private sources" were the Wall Street banking combines and the utterance of Coolidge completely identifies the policy of the government with the policy of Wall Street as one and the same thing.

Imperialism Rampant.

The memorial day address was in every aspect one of the most flagrant imperialist utterances ever recorded. Boiled down it means that this country is to maintain a powerful military machine to defend its vast interests that are growing ever greater. It means that the United States thru its investments is becoming more and more involved in all the conflicts of the old world; that countries securing loans must be content to submit to political domination by the agents of Wall Street who will dictate what arms they shall and shall not bear. (One of the chief characteristics of imperialism is the fact that where finance capital is invested the imperialist government must be able to dictate the political policy of the country.) Then, as a climax to the enunciation of the imperialist program of the Mellon-Coolidge government, we have a eulogy of the debt cancellations, the most flagrant of which was to relieve the tyrannical government of the despot, Mussolini, of 75 per cent of the Italian debt and place it on the backs of American taxpayers in order that Morgan might profitably extend his power to domination of the industries of Italy.

Coolidge's Interpretation of History. While discussing the problems of war and reconstruction in Europe, the person who wrote the Coolidge speech felt called upon to dilate upon the general causes of wars. After laboriously pondering the question he produced the following gem of historical interpretation:

"Peace has an economic foundation to which too little attention has been given. No student can doubt that it was to a large extent the economic condition of Europe that drove those overburdened countries heading into the world war. * * * Whole peoples were drilled and armed and trained to the detriment of their industrial life, and charged and taxed and assessed until the burden could no longer be borne. Nations cracked under the load and sought relief from intolerable pressure by pillaging each other."

While citizens of the United States are accustomed to dull, tiresome utterances from presidents, it has usually been the custom for the party in power to find an advisor for the president that would avoid some of the most obvious pitfalls that betray his total worthlessness except as a rubber stamp for the particular economic

class he serves. Evidently the present administration suffers from a pathetic poverty of even ordinary brains.

Everything in the above quotation is ridiculously wrong except the assertion that peace has an economic foundation. The conflict in Europe arose not because the people were drilled and armed, but because each imperialist power endeavored to secure control of territory that would enable it to dispose of its surplus pillaged from its own exploited workers. Armies and navies were maintained in order to defend the far-flung interests of the groups of nations that precipitated the war. The nations were not by nature war-like as Coolidge said in another place, and they did not maintain armies because they enjoyed military parades.

Furthermore industrial life was not impaired by the drilling and arming of the population but on the contrary, in spite of the vapors of Calvin Coolidge, great industries sprang up

devoted exclusively to the manufacture of war materials because effective war machines must today rely upon the efficiency of the industries that form their backbones.

That is one of the reasons why the United States as an imperialist nation is gradually driving Britain to the wall. In addition to being the banker of the world this country has the greatest industrial perfection and can, on short notice, mobilize a tremendous army. It was not merely to amuse themselves that the industrial magnates of the United States decided a few months ago to proceed to equip their plants so they could be changed from peace industries into producers of war materials within a few hours.

The Impending Slaughter. Coolidge utilized his memorial speech supposed to be devoted to the war dead to pave the way for still more dead. His words, as he turned toward Europe, conveyed sinister threats that, if carried into effect, will

strew the face of the earth with unnumbered millions of corpses in other imperialist wars. The crosses over the graves at Arlington and in the countless acres of war dead in France will multiply ten thousand fold until the day will come that the sun will never set on ground that has not been saturated with the blood and fertilized with the bodies of the working class of America if Coolidge and the class he represents have their way.

Workers perceiving the real implications of the matchless slaughter that is in store for them if imperialism is allowed to march forward unchecked must break away from the old parties of capitalism—both of them representing imperialism in its most ghastly form—and create a class party of labor that will challenge in this election the government that with such cynicism prepares to doom to death in the defense of Morgan's interests the youth and childhood of this nation.

Protest Imprisonment of Communists



Demonstration of 25,000 workers in London, England, for the release of imprisoned Communists

Three Hundred Years of Negro Slavery

LOVETT FORT-WHITMAN

The importation of African captives into the new world as slaves, beginning in the 16th century, was the means of solving the labor problem of that period. The American colonies found a rich fertile soil, a favorable climate and a land blessed with boundless natural resources. But it was the problem of securing an ample labor supply, which could assure the exploitation and development of the natural wealth of the country. The French and Spanish planters in the West Indies had used African slave labor for perhaps more than a generation, before the practice was introduced into the North American colonies. The indentured servant system was rapidly proving a failure among the American colonies as the inherent weakness of the system lay in the fact that the servant could not be kept for life and after completing his period of indenture could himself become a freeholder, thanks to the super-abundance of land.

Beginnings of Slavery.

The purchase of some twenty African slaves at Jamestown in 1619 marked the introduction of African slavery into the North American colonies. Slavery at the start proving quite profitable, especially in the cultivation of tobacco, rice, indigo and the other commodities peculiar to the warmer regions of the country, at once encouraged and lent impetus to the rapid development of chattel slavery as an institution on the North American continent. As yet there existed no racial ill-feeling between the Negroes and the poor whites during the early advent of the former into North America. Racial prejudice took on a definite and pronounced form only after slavery had become part and parcel of American economic life.

The Slave Traffic.

Although slavery existed in all the colonies, in the North, the slave had more the status of a domestic servant, but in the South characterized by his large plantations, the slave was a commercial factor. In the early part of the 19th century slavery having proved itself economically unprofitable in the North there developed a strong public sentiment for its abolition. Yet we find that the puritan-fathers of New England, although denouncing the institution of slavery as a great moral evil had no moral scruple in making large profits in maintaining a three-cornered trade thru the importation of molasses from the West Indies, converting it into rum, sailing to West Coast Africa, there exchanging it for slaves, carrying their human cargo to the West Indies and the Southern States and deriving huge profits.

Cotton and Slavery.

But it is to be noted that thruout the colonies even in the South there had developed in the middle of the 18th century a growing sentiment for the abolition of slavery as an institution. There were abolitionist societies in Virginia, in the Carolines, and other parts of the South, but following their invention of the cotton-gin, the

carding machine and other inventions highly profitable to the cultivation of cotton, the slave took on a new and increased value. The grip of the ruling class of the South was tightened upon the institution of slavery and cotton became a stable commodity of the South land. Then it is that the most brutal and evil features of slavery manifests themselves. The wealth of the ruling class of the South is centered around the production of cotton. It is a class that becomes exceedingly wealthy, political dominant, developing all of the characteristic arrogance of an old world landed aristocracy.

The North by virtue of climate, soil and other geographical features is rapidly developing an industrial life. Along with the merchant class develops manufacturing. Thus, we have in the first half of the 19th century two economic systems rapidly developing within the political frame work of the same sovereign state. The contradictions arising from this social anomaly express themselves in the bitter struggle thru politics for the capture of political power by either slave-owning class of the South or the manufacturing interests of the North. The struggle thru a period of some twenty or thirty years gathered in its intensity and irreconcilability, culminating in the civil war of 1861.

Abraham Lincoln was elected to the presidency in 1860 representing the new and budding manufacturing class of the North. It was the first real victory of the recently born republican party. It was an expression of revolution and progress. The triumph of the republican party or manufacturing class of the North was the death-knell to the slave-owning class of the South. The secession of the states of the south from the union implied a determination on the part of this slave owning class to conserve its property interests.

Politically Disfranchised.

The Negro has very religiously adhered to the republican party since his emancipation and because he does not know that the party which was once revolutionary and on the side of social progress has since the last thirty-five or forty years become the abode of rank reaction. The clauses of the American constitution purporting to guarantee the Negro certain rights and privileges today have become absolute "dead letters."

The Negro was used by the republican party following the end of the civil war merely as an ally to aid in breaking the political resistance of the once dominant class of the slave owning states. This having been accomplished the Negro was no longer needed and was soon thrown overboard. Thruout the nineties one southern state after another politically disfranchised the Negro people without the least opposition on the part of the party which he had always regarded as the champion of human rights.

Lynching and Jim-Crowism have not diminished, lynching and mob violence have ever been on the increase. Residential segregation, industrial dis-

criminations, peonage and every other social abuse to which a people could be subjected has been the lot of the Negro during his period of so-called freedom.

After-War Problem.

With America's entry into the world's war the Negro was found ready and loyal to what he called his fatherland. He believed in Wilson's enunciations of the rights of weaker nations and the freedom of the oppressed; but in spite of all his fine patriotism, his deep spirit of self-sacrifice, no political gains or social improvement was his reward; and today we find everywhere the ascendancy of a reactionary policy to ever keep the Negro people of America as an inexhaustible source of cheap labor for the employing class of the nation.

The future of the Negro people of America lie with the onward advance of the revolutionary workers.

Firemen of Chicago Seek Wage Increase from City Council

The city firemen of Chicago are once again sending their association president, William S. Johnston, to interview the politicians in charge of the city departments to get their attitude toward a wage increase long desired by the firemen.

The city council turned thumbs down on the modest request of the firemen and in making up the present year's budget, made no allowance for a wage raise.

The firemen, aside from the acknowledged danger of their work, the long hours and lack of hope for advancement unless willing to become a satellite of some minor politician, suffer from low wages compared to the present cost of living and the necessary extra expenses of the work, such as the purchase of uniforms.

They are now trying to get an allowance for an increase from their present salary of \$2,200 a year by means of a clause in the mid-year appropriation bill to be passed by July 1.

Gang Warfare Breaks Out in Fashionable Hyde Park District

Gang warfare was carried into the fashionable Chicago Hyde Park district when two men were shot down in their tracks and another fatally wounded by mysterious assailants who escaped in an automobile. The men have not yet been identified, but the method of the killing and subsequent escape of the slayers led police to declare the dead men were the victims of gangsters.

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IN THIS ISSUE—OIL—READ IT EVERY DAY



By Upton Sinclair